

REMAINDER OF YEAR
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VOL. XIX, NO. 36.

BUSINESS THE BROOM

Improvement Noted in Every Section.

Strikes of Importance Threatened at Fall River.

Crop Reports and Trade Notes From All Quarters.

New York, Sept. 4.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review states that the business situation is decidedly clearer and more favorable.

Exports from New York in five weeks ended Sept. 3, 1917, were \$1,911,000, or 91 per cent. more than in the corresponding period of last year, while imports also increased largely, the balance of trade turns decidedly in favor of the United States.

The reports from other cities express increased confidence, and show some actual gain in the volume of trade.

Steady improvement is seen at Boston, with large sales of wool, more demand for dry goods, improvement in leather, and larger orders for hardware and shoes.

At Hartford, hardware is gaining and groceries a little, though collections are slow.

At Philadelphia, improvement is seen in iron and coal, steady buying of wool by manufacturers, especially of worsted, and fair trade in tobacco and chemicals, but collections are generally dull.

At Baltimore, the situation is improving, trade healthy, clothing and dry goods are especially active and collections fair at Cincinnati.

At Chicago, wheat receipts are four times as many as in the corresponding period of last year, and beef, double, and oats show increase, while some decrease is noted in corn, about one-half in barley and cured meats, and a quarter in lard.

At St. Paul, dry goods exceed last year, which were phenomenally large and in clothing and shoes the trade is improving.

At St. Louis, the situation is improving, iron and steel are in demand for iron and its products, though prices are un- stable, and the market for white metal is firm.

Sales of wool at Boston reached 4,317,000 pounds, buyers for worsted and dress goods manufacturers being especially active. The market for dry goods is also improving, particularly in all-wool cassimeres and dress goods. Cotton commission merchants report trade fairly up to last year, and some record a considerable increase.

The business failures occurring throughout the country during the past seven days, as reported to R. G. Dun & Co. and E. R. Smith & Co., of the United States, 197, and Canada, 20, or a total of 217, as compared with 220 in the corresponding week of the previous year, and 203, for the corresponding week of last year, the figures were 203, representing 167 failures in the United States and 36 in Canada.

CORN CROP IS LATE.

Two Weeks of Good Weather Will Mean Thousands to Farmers.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The monthly weather crop bulletin, issued by the weather bureau, shows that the corn crop is late, and will probably require about two weeks more of favorable weather to place it beyond injury from frost. Of course this does not apply to the corn crop in the southern States, and thence eastward to Tennessee and Kentucky, where at this date the crop is well advanced.

Reports from the cotton region indicate that unfavorable weather has resulted in permanent injury to crops in some sections of the South. In the cotton States, the weather has been unfavorable, and the water became too low to raise.

A great many mills will be thrown out of business, and the cotton crop will be affected, and lumber prices will advance materially.

SECRETARY HESTER'S FIGURES.

Cotton Crop and Consumption in Excess of Last Year.

New Orleans, Sept. 1.—Secretary Henry Hester's report on the cotton crop and consumption has equalled his record of last year by publishing the total figures of the crop of the United States, including port movements, overland, across the Mississippi, Ohio and Pennsylvania, and the cotton crop of the Southern States, on the first of the new commercial year.

Mr. Hester has made a complete census of the cotton crop in the Southern States, together with other important data, which will be issued tomorrow.

The cotton crop for 1916-17 is as follows: Port receipts, 6,976,380, against 5,887,174 last year; overland, 1,110,335, against 1,110,335 last year. The average of exclusive of cottons taken from outputs and included in port receipts, 665,282, against 665,282 last year. The average of exclusive of cottons taken from outputs and included in port receipts, 665,282, against 665,282 last year.

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the growers of the Connecticut and Housatonic valleys will get \$2.25 to \$2.50 for 100 lbs. of wool. Last year's crop brought them a price of \$1.50, while only \$1.40, or \$1.30, was paid for the 1880 crop.

John Ladd, the crop expert, has been sent to the Connecticut valley to see the crop. He estimates the loss to the wheat crop by frost at not more than 2 or 3 per cent.

The St. Paul weather bureau has information that an area of high pressure of great magnitude has appeared over that portion of the British possessions north of Washington State.

The American Hox on Top in Germany.

BERLIN, Sept. 4.—The United States minister, Hon. William Walter Phelps, is receiving many messages of congratulation upon the removal of the embargo placed upon American pork.

Mr. Phelps yesterday cabled to Mr. Blaine, the United States secretary of state, at St. Paul, Minn., that the removal of the embargo placed upon American pork is a great success.

Mr. Phelps managed the negotiations with the German government, which finally decided to lift the embargo on American pork.

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Gov. Campbell Defines the Issues in Ohio.

Pennsylvania Democrats Adopt a Strong Platform—Garfield's Son Defeated.

New York Prohibitionists and Vermont's Alliance—Notes.

New York, Sept. 4.—In conversation with a reporter today John Campbell of Ohio, who arrived in town last night, said:

"My sole object in coming East is for the purpose of going to the seaside to rid my mind of the political matters which have affected my entire system."

"Until I started on this trip I was confined to my room for three weeks, and have thus far been unable to take my part in the campaign. I will, however, open my canvass on the 17th of this month."

"The leading feature of the campaign is the tariff. The people of Ohio are holding Mr. McKinley responsible for his bill, and are demanding that the State is against it. He would be glad to dodge the issue, and is using the question of free coinage with a great deal of skill in order to obscure the real issue and draw away the voters from the measure of which he is the father."

"The tariff has had the effect of raising prices in some instances, and is generally regarded as an oppressive measure. It is the fact that crops are good and that the farmers are getting a fair price for their products, which has been heralded by the Republican press as favorable to Republican success, is a mere trick of the campaign."

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that is one reason why the President is anxious to gain his support for Elkins is pretty well up in practical politics.

Mr. Elkins is a man of great energy and ability, and is a man who could accept the war department portfolio.

SAYS BLAINE WILL RUN.

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of its farmer readers are offering

to contribute to a fund to

defend the case. But the Rural

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way: Its price is \$2.00 a year,

and the paper is well worth

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club rate, and so can and will

send you from receipt of order

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worth hundreds of dollars to

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months. By getting up a big

club we can offer it from now

Boston Weekly Globe.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 8, 1891.

Globe Pocket Calendar.

* SEPTEMBER * 1891 *

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	S.	Moon's Phases
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	3 A.M.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	11 A.M.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	18 A.M.
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	24 P.M.

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If every reader of this issue, whether or not he is a subscriber, will send a list of 10 or a dozen names of persons in his or her neighborhood, THE WEEKLY GLOBE will be thankful. We will send a sample copy free to each. Write names on a postal card and address THE WEEKLY GLOBE, Boston, Mass.

A CHANCE FOR HARRISON YET.

BENJAMIN HARRISON has yet 18 months in the presidency. He has three-eighths of a presidential term to serve. Even now he has ample opportunity to make himself a distinguished man.

Perhaps he can do this, if he will settle down to business. The President of the United States is always the last man to learn the truth, there are so many interested liars about him. But HARRISON is already beginning to catch a glimmer of the great fact, that has long been apparent as noonday to most people, that he has no chance whatever for a second term.

Five-eighths of his first term has been spent in chasing this elusive will-o'-the-wisp. Three-eighths of his term yet remain for solid, legitimate work.

It is not too late for him, even now, to make a reputation for himself, so that when he rides to the Capitol, on the 4th of March, 1893, with his Democratic successor by his side, he can feel that he has taken his place in American history among our illustrious men. He can do this in the next 18 months, if he has got it in him.

CHRISTENDOM'S GREAT GUNS.

The Christian nations of the earth are at present engaged in hot rivalry to determine which can produce the biggest and most destructive gun.

We are doing great things in this line, but the accounts of what is going on in England seem to quite eclipse our puny efforts. Recently the British admiralty determined to test the full power of a 16-inch rifle, weighing 110 tons. When this destructive monster was finished and set up on board the Sanspareil the next thing was to prepare a suitable target which the 1800-pound ball it carried would go through.

The target set up consisted of a solid steel armor plate of the best make, 20 inches thick. This was backed by an eight-inch iron plate. This in turn was backed by 20 feet of oak timbers, the whole being secured together, to form the most solid mass possible. Back of the timbers was a granite wall five feet thick and laid in cement. Then to brace the wall they built up a solid mass of concrete 11 feet thick and six feet high.

When the gun had been charged with 900 pounds of powder and everything was in readiness the breech was closed, an electrical connection was made with the charge, the gun was pointed at the target, and then one of the officers touched the button. The enormous projectile was hurled from the muzzle at 2070 feet per second through the armor plate, the eight-inch iron plate, the twenty feet of wood, the five feet of granite and the eleven feet of concrete, to bury itself at last in the brick wall and remain there.

It will be seen at a glance that compared with the resistance offered by this target, the sides of the heaviest steel ship now afloat are hardly more than an egg-shell as against this 1800-pound steel ball at close quarters. Yet England proposes to "protect her interests" with scores of ships carrying these terrific monsters on every sea.

It is found that a 16-inch rifle of this description will carry its messenger of destruction 13 miles. Four miles out at sea from Boston light this gun might remove the glided dome on Beacon Hill and make things generally interesting in these parts.

The most practical gun, however, for naval service is the 12-inch gun, of which Uncle Sam now has over a dozen on the stocks. Even this terror has no adversary worth mentioning save the torpedo.

The only consolation for the friends of peace is that war is provided with such ghastly agents that nations will hesitate to use them if by any possibility arbitration can be made to settle matters. No more it be!

NOBILITY CHEAP FOR CASH.

We are a shrewd and money-making people, with due appreciation of the fact that money counts for nothing except what it will buy.

Money has become the passport into what is known as "good society." But so many people are getting richer that there is a threatened surplus of good society even.

The really coveted, because not common, distinction is a title of nobility. In southern Europe old families are loaded down with nobility, but have no money. We are loaded down with money, but have no nobility.

The decayed nobility of Italy are ready to sell out "dirty cheap" for cash. Under the customs of that country a noble who adopts a son can bequeath his title to him, and that title will be fully honored, even though the boy were a graduate of some American poorhouse.

There is now living abroad a New York Journalist, who, tired of grinding poverty and remaining in obscurity while making other people famous, went to Spain and is said to have bought a title for \$75. He now walks the earth as "Prince CHALDING." Why will men struggle hopelessly for years to get into "society" when the top perch of nobility can be bought for \$75?

According to a writer in the Epoch there

is a certain American criminal, well known to the police in New York as MAX SHINBAUM, and by numerous other aliases, who is now living in Belgium as Baron SHINBAUM. Genuine Spanish titles can be bought cheap in Madrid, the price ranging from 30,000 francs for a comitship to 800 (\$100) for a knighthood.

While marvelously cunning in the art of making money in this country, our people fail to display their usual business sagacity in the art of acquiring fame and position. When a certificate of the purest Castilian blood can be bought for \$75, why should a man spend sleepless nights figuring how he shall acquire recognition in First Four-Hundred?

The short cut to fame is to buy blood and honor at their original prices. Yet though EDISON was made a count and PULLMAN of peerage, both were too modest to make any account of it.

We must get over this bashfulness. If good society is to be run on the gold basis, of course a \$75 title looks a little cheap. But until the standard of nobility changes what's the odds so long as a man "gets there?"

But while this theory may be true as a generalization, it does make some difference who is to hold the nozzles and direct the returning stream. The point in equity is that each class shall get back what it contributes to the national reservoir.

Nature has beautifully adjusted this matter of distribution in its great human pump, the heart. But until politics get a little closer to nature, billion-dollar pumps with periscope at the nozzle will continue to be somewhat open to criticism.

But society is a thing of integral growth. Its conditions are evolved out of a thousand quick streams. It seems to grow of itself faster than it can be handled.

The early meetings of this association were conducted by the recognized teachers of orthodox social science. These alone were supposed to know something. Woman had no voice and labor no representative.

Today we see Dr. FRANCES EMILY WHITE of the Woman's Medical College of Philadelphia sitting among the wise college professors. SAMUEL GOMPERS of the American Federation of Labor speaks for the workmen. THOMAS G. SHEARMAN represents the Henry George single tax idea. Dr. PAUL GIBIER the Pasteur theory of inoculation, and other constituencies, formerly not known to orthodox science, find representation.

Social science is not an exact one. It is simply a mass of theories directed to the improvement of the masses. The true idea is to give everybody a chance to air what he knows, or what he thinks he knows.

The old theories of political economy have been riddled to pieces by men who never enjoyed even a fair common school education.

The old idea of making prisons places of reformatory punishment rather than of correction, was borrowed from the vindictive Jewish theology and has been gradually softened, with the growth of more liberal ideas on the subject of future punishment.

The old idea of the subjection of women has been battered down, while the statutes which made the relations of employer and employed those of "master and servant" only remain as reminders of feudal times.

Everybody who thinks has a right to know something about social science, and it is a good sign to see the meetings of the American Social Science Association grow more and more representative from year to year.

HOW SHALL THE WORLD BE FED?

The vital importance of sun, soil and harvest to the very existence of the human race is emphasized each year more and more. Successive bad seasons abroad have reduced the reserve of bread-making grains throughout Europe. This summer's story of disaster means a further depletion. But for the wonderful yield of our northern prairie famine itself would be in sight in more than one unhappy land.

It now requires to feed bread-eating humanity at least 3,000,000,000 bushels of wheat and rye, according to a carefully prepared article in the New York Sun. This imperative demand is annually augmented at the rate of 40,000,000 bushels; for there are at least 6,000,000 new mouths to be fed every year in Europe. The following table shows the average product of rye and wheat, and the probable requirements and output.

World total. 1880-1890. 1890-1891. 1891-1892. 1892-1893. 1893-1894. 1894-1895. 1895-1896. 1896-1897. 1897-1898. 1898-1899. 1899-1900. 1900-1901. 1901-1902. 1902-1903. 1903-1904. 1904-1905. 1905-1906. 1906-1907. 1907-1908. 1908-1909. 1909-1910. 1910-1911. 1911-1912. 1912-1913. 1913-1914. 1914-1915. 1915-1916. 1916-1917. 1917-1918. 1918-1919. 1919-1920. 1920-1921. 1921-1922. 1922-1923. 1923-1924. 1924-1925. 1925-1926. 1926-1927. 1927-1928. 1928-1929. 1929-1930. 1930-1931. 1931-1932. 1932-1933. 1933-1934. 1934-1935. 1935-1936. 1936-1937. 1937-1938. 1938-1939. 1939-1940. 1940-1941. 1941-1942. 1942-1943. 1943-1944. 1944-1945. 1945-1946. 1946-1947. 1947-1948. 1948-1949. 1949-1950. 1950-1951. 1951-1952. 1952-1953. 1953-1954. 1954-1955. 1955-1956. 1956-1957. 1957-1958. 1958-1959. 1959-1960. 1960-1961. 1961-1962. 1962-1963. 1963-1964. 1964-1965. 1965-1966. 1966-1967. 1967-1968. 1968-1969. 1969-1970. 1970-1971. 1971-1972. 1972-1973. 1973-1974. 1974-1975. 1975-1976. 1976-1977. 1977-1978. 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2160-2161. 2161-2162. 2162-2163. 2163-2164. 2164-2165. 2165-2166. 2166-2167. 2167-2168. 2168-2169. 2169-2170. 2170-2171. 2171-2172. 2172-2173. 2173-2174. 2174-2175. 2175-2176. 2176-2177. 2177-2178. 2178-2179. 2179-2180. 2180-2181. 2181-2182. 2182-2183. 2183-2184. 2184-2185. 2185-2186. 2186-2187. 2187-2188. 2188-2189. 2189-2190. 2190-2191. 2191-2192. 2192-2193. 2193-2194. 2194-2195. 2195-2196. 2196-2197. 2197-2198. 2198-2199. 2199-2200. 2200-2201. 2201-2202. 2202-2203. 2203-2204. 2204-2205. 2205-2206. 2206-2207. 2207-2208. 2208-2209. 2209-2210. 2210-2211. 2211-2212. 2212-2213. 2213-2214. 2214-2215. 2215-2216. 2216-2217. 2217-2218. 2218-2219. 2219-2220. 2220-2221. 2221-2222. 2222-2223. 2223-2224. 2224-2225. 2225-2226. 2226-2227. 2227-2228. 2228-2229. 2229-2230. 2230-2231. 2231-2232. 2232-2233. 2233-2234. 2234-2235. 2235-2236. 2236-2237. 2237-2238. 2238-2239. 2239-2240. 2240-2241. 2241-2242. 2242-2243. 2243-2244. 2244-2245. 2245-2246. 2246-2247. 2247-2248. 2248-2249. 2249-2250. 2250-2251. 2251-2252. 2252-2253. 2253-2254. 2254-2255. 2255-2256. 2256-2257. 2257-2258. 2258-2259. 2259-2260. 2260-2261. 2261-2262. 2262-2263. 2263-2264. 2264-2265. 2265-2266. 2266-2267. 2267-2268. 2268-2269. 2269-2270. 2270-2271. 2271-2272. 2272-2273. 2273-2274. 2274-2275. 2275-2276. 2276-2277. 2277-2278. 2278-2279. 2279-2280. 2280-2281. 2281-2282. 2282-2283. 2283-2284. 2284-2285. 2285-2286. 2286-2287. 2287-2288. 2288-2289. 2289-2290. 2290-2291. 2291-2292. 2292-2293. 2293-2294. 2294-2295. 2295-2296. 2296-2297. 2297-2298. 2298-2299. 2299-2300. 2300-2301. 2301-2302. 2302-2303. 2303-2304. 2304-2305. 2305-2306. 2306-2307. 2307-2308. 2308-2309. 2309-2310. 2310-2311. 2311-2312. 2312-2313. 2313-2314. 2314-2315. 2315-2316. 2316-2317. 2317-2318. 2318-2319. 2319-2320. 2320-2321. 2321-2322. 2322-2323. 2323-2324. 2324-2325. 2325-2326. 2326-2327. 2327-2328. 2328-2329. 2329-2330. 2330-2331. 2331-2332. 2332-2333. 2333-2334. 2334-2335. 2335-2336. 2336-2337. 2337-2338. 2338-2339. 2339-2340. 2340-2341. 2341-2342. 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FOREIGN NEWS.

Chili Settling Down to Peace
Minister Egan Indorsed.

China to be Forced to Protect Foreigners
Turkey Making Trouble.

Obstruction in Parliament Produces
Flood in Ireland—Notes.

New York, Sept. 1.—The Herald's Valparaiso despatch this morning says: Order is being gradually restored in Chili. Little doubt is felt that the action of the members of the Junta in recognizing don. Bascuñan as President ad interim will be ratified by the members now en route from Europe.

The government troops at Concepcion, Talcahuano and other places have through their commanding officers notified the Congressional authorities that they have finished fighting and are ready to obey orders from the Junta. The only trouble now is to make the Junta's order effective.

Ex-Minister Godoy, Balmaceda's closest adviser, and Balmaceda's closest adviser, throughout the entire period of the outbreak Balmaceda has depended upon the representations of Godoy and his friends, and the force was loyal and devoted to the cause.

Senator Godoy thinks that Balmaceda has escaped to Buenos Aires. He believes to Minister Egan, Senator Godoy emphatically declares that every interview had by him with Balmaceda was entirely without result. The minister is anxious to see a reciprocity between the United States and Chili.

Nothing of personal benefit to Minister Egan was discussed. The silver shipment, Senator Godoy says the United States Navy Department refused to allow the Baltimore to carry the bullion.

Balmaceda's officials at Conquimbo have cut the English cable there, have refused to allow the Baltimore to carry the bullion. Several warships left for that place last night, and transports with troops will follow.

The first, and so far the only execution which has been carried out by the Junta, was that of a man named Balmaceda, who was executed yesterday.

The execution was that of the Procurator Fiscal Fas, who prosecuted the cases against the men who were alleged to be in the plot to blow up the government treasury bonds.

The presence of political refugees on board the Baltimore, and the fact that the ship has been the cause of several collisions, is a serious matter.

A formal demand was made for their surrender, Sunday, on the ground that they were there to do mischief.

Washington, Sept. 1.—Not a word of news has been received at the State Department from the Chilean government since the capture of the ship, save the brief cablegram sent last week, telling of an unwillingness to surrender.

The officials of the department are at a loss to explain this reticence on the part of the minister, except upon the theory that telegraphic communication between Valparaiso, the cable between Santiago and the capital, where Minister Egan resides, is not yet fully restored.

FLOOD DUE TO NATIONALISTS.

Dublin Paper Accuses Them of Deluging the River Barrow.

DUBLIN, Sept. 2.—Deluging from Waterford state that the river Barrow, in consequence of the recent heavy rain storms, has overflowed, and that its waters are flooding thousands of acres of land and destroying the crops near the banks.

In addition the waters are sweeping away many houses, barns and other buildings, and generally doing much mischief and damage and consequent distress.

The Daily Express (conservative) declares that the Barrow is the worst flooded river in the world, and that the water is doing much mischief and damage and consequent distress.

The London Standard suggests that the Barrow is the worst flooded river in the world, and that the water is doing much mischief and damage and consequent distress.

The Berlin National Gazette argues that the Barrow is the worst flooded river in the world, and that the water is doing much mischief and damage and consequent distress.

The Paris Presse, Sept. 5.—In Thursday's storm a waterspout caused great damage to market gardens and vineyards in the environs of Paris. Many acres of vines were destroyed.

In Paris many houses were invaded by hordes of rats, which had been driven out of the sewers by the floods.

Scientific journals say the Eiffel Tower causes electrical disturbances and that the climate here has been much worse since the tower was built.

PEACE AT HONG KONG.

Gunsboats Furnish Good Guarantee of Foreigners' Safety.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 4.—O. H. Simons, American consul at Hong Kong, arrived in this city yesterday. Mr. Simons stated that nothing in the shape of a war scare existed in either Hong Kong or Yokohama when he left.

"I had a talk with Admiral Belknap," said Mr. Simons, "and I understand from him that the placing of the Charleston on the Asiatic station, and the sending of letters and telegrams he had forwarded to Washington to have a respectable looking flag sent out as soon as possible."

Continuing, Mr. Simons said: "I have witnessed no outbreak against the European or American residents. With English and American consuls at hand, and practically impossible. I have heard of no riots against missionaries or other foreigners in China since the outbreak of June, and the prompt action of the native government in suppressing the rioters and the European residents had a wholesome effect on the mobs."

The natives are undoubtedly restless, however, and there may be trouble at any time.

Must Hide the Lord's Time.

London, Sept. 5.—Mrs. Spurgeon has issued a card, addressed to the public and privately sympathized for her husband. She says that she is sorry to say that he is making little, if any, progress towards recovery, and that his friends must wait the Lord's time for an answer to the petitions which are constantly ascending.

Discovery of Coal Oil Fields.

BERLIN, Sept. 5.—Russian agents report the discovery of great coal oil fields in the region of the Caspian sea. The production of these fields is estimated at more than 100,000 tons per year.

Notes.

The marriage of Miss Mary Lincoln, daughter of United States Minister Lincoln, to E. K. Lincoln, took place at the residence of the bride's father, on Wednesday afternoon at the Hampton (London) Hotel, New York.

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Two Cities in One.

Newport-on-the-Hill and Oldport-by-the-Sea.

Throngs at Fashion's Shrine Scorned as Strangers by Oldporters.

Where Streets Are Sprinkled by Hand, and Every House Has a History.

EARLY after year society makes its pilgrimage to Newport as religiously as the Mohammedan visits Mecca.

Through whirling midsummer months the world of fashion and the world of pleasure are gathered on the hill, rolls over the smooth roads and threads the leafy lanes, with small groups of the old city by the sea bearing the same name, so proudly different.

An inviolable line sharply drawn between the two, and seldom crossed, separates the old city from the new. The hill, which with airy carelessness overlooks the sea, is a city in itself.

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MUSIC ON THE DESERT AIR.

Harp-Like Notes from Kansas Sand Hills.

Shifting Grains Make Sounds Most Pleasing to the Ear.

RAIN FALLS ON THE FLINTY PARTICLES AND THEY CHIMED THEIR SINGING.

PIDMONT, Kan., Sept. 4.—One of the most curious and remarkable natural curiosities ever heard of in this section of the country has just been discovered in what is known as Flint Hills, about five miles northwest of this city.

Each of the country in that section is composed of sand hills and hills covered with small particles of flint, interspersed with some larger rocks. It is a dreary, desolate and utterly barren landscape.

about 15 miles in all directions there are no habitations, and the tract is a desert on a small scale. A road passes through the hills, but it is only when the people are in a hurry, for it is hard on a horse and beast.

About two months ago the people of this part of the State were surprised by several light earthquake shocks, which did little more than give a violent trembling to the surface. These tremblings continued for several days, and then ceased entirely.

The young man who lives on the edge of Flint Hills, thought they heard the sound of music, and got up to see who was playing instruments at that time of the night.

The next day the occurrence was almost forgotten, but that night the music came again, and was heard by many people.

The next night there was a heavy rain, and the music did not sound for several nights afterwards. Then came a dry spell, and the music came again.

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IN A JACK POT.

An Illinois Congressman Was Luckiest Man in a Poker Game.

"The luckiest man in a poker game," remarked a Washington man in a reminiscent mood, as he drew three cards, "was a certain congressman from Illinois. He was backed in a jack pot by the United States."

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TO WEAK MEN.

FREE FOR WEAK MEN.

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